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NOVEMBER 4.

MR. CHARLES MORRIS in the Chair.

Nine persons present.

The presentation of a paper entitled "Contribution to the Anatomy of the Ilysiidæ," by Joseph C. Thompson, Surgeon U. S. N., was reported.

The death of Philip R. Uhler, a member, October 21, was announced.

NOVEMBER 18.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D., LL.D., in the Chair.

The Publication Committee reported the reception of papers under the following titles:—

"On the Orthoptera found on the Florida Keys and in extreme Southern Florida. II." By James A. G. Rehn and Morgan Hebard (November 7).

"Notes on some Costa Rica Arachnida." By Nathan Banks (November 14).

The Chair announced the death of Prof. Arnim Balzer, a correspondent, November 4, 1913.

The following were elected members:

Harvey Stamp, M.D.

Herbert H. Cushing, M.D.

J. Ewing Mears, M.D.

The meeting was held in association with the Biological and Microscopical Section.

The Collecting and Preparation of Diatoms.—MR. T. CHALKLEY PALMER, prefacing his remarks on collection and preparation of diatoms, deplored the threatened extinction of the amateur, especially in branches of science involving the use of the microscope. He men-

by the dioxide inclusions indicate that when a liquid is heated to its critical point and is finally converted into a gas, it gradually passes from one to the other state. A slight rise in temperature causes the inclosed bubbles rapidly to diminish in size, indicating a high expansion coefficient of the liquid portion. After the bubbles have disappeared, a further advance of temperature does not burst the walls of the cavity, showing the liquid to be compressible. In cooling, the bubble or bubbles suddenly appear of a definite size instead of growing from a mere point. Before that moment the contents of the cavity are no doubt in a liquid condition, otherwise bubbles could not be seen. By cooling the prevailing high pressure is reduced until it falls below the vapor pressure of the dioxide corresponding to the temperature, and there is a tendency to form a small bubble. But its formation is resisted by the cohesion of the molecules. Only after the prevailing pressure has been lowered so much that the excess of the vapor pressure is competent to overcome cohesion will a sudden rupture take place, attended by an instantaneous reduction of the volume of the liquid due to the sudden increase of pressure. This accounts for the sudden appearance of bubbles at a definite size. We can therefore conclude that a liquid, when near its critical point, is in a state that is intermediate between the liquid and the gaseous states.

MR. VAN SICKLE described a method of making detailed labels for microscopic slides by photographic reduction.

The following was ordered to be printed: